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Tory party—Disraeli disliked the term Conservative—which Mr. Monypenny builds up out of Disraeli's description in *Sybil* and from his speeches in Parliament is a conception which is more easily understood at the present day than in the years between the repeal of the Corn Laws and the end of the nineteenth century. In many respects Mr. Monypenny shows that Disraeli held views concerning government and the welfare of the nation far more modern than the then almost universally accepted doctrines of the Manchester School of Political Economy. The country has now swung around again to a conception of government as being responsible for the social and economic conditions in the nation at large, a conception which regards the well-being of the masses as the paramount concern of Parliament. In Disraeli's day it was generally held that the duties of government were mainly taxation and police, and that "hands off" was the safe and proper policy whenever industry or the relations of capital and labor were concerned. Disraeli maintained, with considerable truth, that it was the Tory party rather than the Whig and Liberal party that really concerned itself with the social miseries of the poor; but it is doubtful whether his conception of government by a territorial aristocracy, had that government not been swept away by county and parish government acts, would ever have insured to the people the moderate degree of social justice that is gradually coming in sight for the masses of the English people under a more democratic government than Disraeli was ever to witness in operation.

No one can close this second volume of Mr. Monypenny's great biography without the keenest regret that the author did not live to complete his task. Upon whomsoever the continuation of the work shall devolve it can scarcely be hoped that the volumes still to come will surpass in excellence of composition or in fairness of presentation this last and best of Mr. Monypenny's writings.

A. G. P.

The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905. By Colonel CHARLES ROSS, D.S.O., P.S.C. Volume I. (New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xxv, 490, 14 maps.)

THE author, who has already written several books of an historical and military character, brings to his task a trained hand and a close study of war in its broader aspect. He also displays a nicer sentiment and a fairer judgment than we usually find in an ally of one of the combatants, writing so soon after the events described.

Following approved models of military criticism Colonel Ross makes a praiseworthy attempt to view the subject from the point of view of each combatant in turn and then to follow with general criticism, based on later study of all that can be ascertained up to the present day. To do this requires access to much of the record on each side and familiarity with many personal accounts. And even with all of this at his hand there are pitfalls into which the military critic too often falls. It is

hard indeed to avoid the tendency to manufacture strategy, to ascribe a logical turn to events which really happened by the purest chance, to award undeserved praise or blame. It was thus perhaps that the great Jomini read the logic of events, and thought that he could find in the campaigns of Napoleon the kernel of his system and the secret of his art, which he published much to the surprise and amusement of Napoleon himself. How far Colonel Ross succeeds in avoiding these tendencies of military criticism, whether his sources of information are sufficiently ample and whether his analysis is always free from fallacy, we must leave to the decision of the reader, for it would be too large a task to attempt in a review. But this much we will permit ourselves to say, that when a general has a highly trained and devoted army whatever he does is right and military experts will usually seek for good reasons to justify any act; when his army is without interest in its cause, is filled with reserves who have not served with the colors for years, is commanded by men who are not trusted, and lacks essential equipment and armament—then whatever he does is wrong.

To those who have delighted in following the classic pages of Napier, Hamley, and Henderson, it will be somewhat of a shock to read such expressions as “nigger”, “wriggle past”, “wriggle out”, “differ to”, “in a nutshell”, etc.

Although the first volume does not contain a full list of books consulted there are numerous foot-notes and references from which we may get a good idea of the sources of information. The small number of works mentioned is surprising; it is only about half a dozen in all. Many armies had carefully trained observers on the ground and many official accounts have been published, among which those prepared by the general staffs of the United States and of Germany are particularly good. There are also many valuable personal accounts by German officers, one by Captain Camperio of the Italian Army, several by war correspondents, all of which have been available for some years and each of which has a value by itself. The Japanese official account is a monumental work published confidentially about six years ago, rather hard to get hold of at that time, but probably not held back from English officers.

After all, the maps are the most important part of a military work. The reader in this age of many books must be assisted in every way and the map which supplies a graphic description saves much written narrative; it is more quickly understood and longer remembered. The book is illustrated by fourteen maps, following a general rule as to scale by making them about nine miles to an inch for operations and two miles to an inch for portions of the battles. Apparently for the benefit of the reader the maps are skeletonized, all topography being removed except what is absolutely necessary; elevations are shown in figures and passes by brackets. But it is doubtful if the reader will be satisfied. It is almost too much to ask of him to read about the great battles around Shushanpu and Maujuyama when they are shown on a scale of nine miles to the inch. Moreover the reader will lose time in looking for

names mentioned in the text and not found on the maps, sometimes spelled differently or attached to a Chinese word like Ho or Ling on one or the other but not on both. All maps so far published are apparently based on the Russian "two verst map" which was used by the Japanese as well as by the Russians during the war. There are portions which are entirely unreliable but on the whole it is a fairly good map. The magnificent Japanese maps now in existence are probably not yet available. A very instructive adjunct to the maps in the book is the printed statement in colors showing the troops engaged and their numbers and arms, on each part of the field. This feature alone would justify the retention of the book in a military library as it could only be duplicated by an immense amount of work. Nevertheless it is curious to see how different the estimates of numbers become when made independently. Thus the writer of this review, following sources of information not widely different from those of Colonel Ross, would credit the Russians with a superiority of about 15,000 combatants in the battle of Liao Yang. The Colonel gives them a superiority of 40,000 rifles and 110 guns.

There is a curious statement about a "tram line" built by Kuroki to carry his supplies, extended to Liao Yang after the battle of Mukden and since converted into a permanent railroad line. There was a very good "narrow gauge" railroad built by Kuroki for this purpose passing by Lienshankuan and Pensihu to Mukden, which is now, we hear, a great strategic line. We do not remember any other in that district.

EBEN SWIFT.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Guide to the Study and Reading of American History. By EDWARD CHANNING, ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, and FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER. Revised and augmented edition. (Boston and London: Ginn and Company. 1912. Pp. xvi, 650.)

THIS book is a new edition of the *Guide to the Study of American History* (1897) by Professors Channing and Hart. With Professor Turner's aid it has now been revised and enlarged to the extent of 179 pages. Part I., on the status of American history and historical methods, and part III., on teaching and reading history, have few important changes. Part II., on classified bibliography, and parts IV. and V., containing topics for study are on the same general plan as in the former edition. Ten new main topics have been added in the period before 1865, five of these being on the development of the West. In part VI., entirely new, there are thirty-four main topics (1865-1910) with numerous references, especially on economic development. The authors state their point of view in section 8, declaring that "the true American history must take into account all the great factors of the life of a community" and that the *Guide* "undertakes to analyze the whole chronological course of American history, keeping in mind all these various